THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

THE OLD LINE WHIGS IN COUNCIL.

Their Determination to Support Fillmore.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

Interesting From Washington.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION—PROGRESS OF REGOTIATIONS — PALMERSTON REFRACTORY —
SCHEME TO CHEAT HONDURAS—MR. DOBBIN NOT TO LEAVE THE CABINET—DISPOSITION OF UN-FINISHED BUSINESS—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES— COMMERCIAL STATISTICS FOR CIRCULATION— THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS—THE CAPITOL EXTENSION

FREMONT, ETC., ETC. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1856. Despatches received from London announce that the segotiations in regard to Central America are progressing favorably, although nothing is as yet decided except the ssent of both France and England to a treaty of amity and commerce with Honduras. This treaty has no hove

-LETTER FROM SENATOR FISH IN FAVOR OF

which appeared in the HERALD zome weeks since The arrangement in respect to the Bay Islands will be in the form of a convention, and it will start from this inexorable condition-the rendition of the islands to Sonduras. That is the point of departure, and unless it

be conceded nothing will be done.

The English Cabinet, as a whole, are ready to proceed on this basis; but Palmerston, with his usual penchant for showing fight, makes all the fuss he can against the arrangement in the Economist and Globe. The Times, News, and Advertiser, however, all go in strong for the arrangement. Palmerston naturally does not like to see is pet policy in Central America fall without an effort, not to prevent it, at least to make for it the best

For this reason his agents are making efforts to buy Rustan, in part as a set off against alleged debts of Honto be on our guard. Palmeraton's tools in this business are the South American Bondholders' Committee, in London, who are now engaged in manufacturing claims against Honduras, to be urged as requiring an equivalent

It is generally known that one of Mr. Webster's latest acts was to indorse a geographical blunder in relation to ome guano islands claimed by Peru, where a company of New York speculators intended to make their fortunes. Mr. W. gave the opinion that these islands were free to eil navigators, and so Mr. Alfred G. Benzon, who had figured in some government speculations in the time of tain parties to send out a fleet of ships to bring back the guano and make his "eternal fortune."

Numbers of the vessels sailed; but Peru interfered. Our Minister there examined into the case, and clearly demonstrated the right of that government to the islands in question. The expedition fizzled out.—Mr. Benson was no where. Mr. Webster's friends apologized for him as well as they could, and Mr. Fi Imore confessed he did not know what he was about when he indorsed Mr. Web-

Mr. Benson is now memorializing Congress for indem ally to the extent of over a million of dollars, for losses uriained by him in consequence of the erroneous opinion his friend, Mr. Webster, while Secretary of State. What causes led to this erroneous opinion it is not necesary to state, but there is a document signed by James fewest and Alfred G. Jenson, dated 24th May, 1854, on in the Circuit Court Cierk's office, Baltimore, which as in some light, and here you have it:-

comorandom of an agreement made this 24th day of fay, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, between James and Jawett and Alfred G. Benson, for the purpose of dening their mutual and respective interests in the goan expection, and their relative rights as copartners in all is charters of vessels; the arrangement between the overnment of the United States and Peru; the money

eceived of to be reconstructed and agree as follows—that is the said parties do declare and agree as follows—that is ray :- ind Bouson and Jewett are copariners in the said bu-

said Betsoe and Jewett are copartners in the said on-dess and matters, and the interest of each of the parties erein is equal, and their inhilities therein are also nul, and each party is contried to one-half of all the pro-eds thereof, and is bound to pay one half of all the but thereof, and neither party is authorized to sign any rither agreement, incur any further inhilities, or con-nde any further negotiations wishout the consent of the her.

All moneys heretofore received, or hereafter to be reelved, from the Peruvian government, or their agents, or
any other party or parties, on behalf of the expedition, or
harter of vessels, or any matter connected therewith,
hall be paid to, and collected by A. G. Benson, who shail
mmediately on the receipt thereof, pay over the onejuif of all and every sum of money so received by him,
rota time to time, as each sum is received, to the order
if James C. Jewett, without any deduction by way of
commission or otherwise, except such commissions as a reparticular and in the annexed schedule provided for.
The mutual liabilities of the parties are declared to be
squal and even, and the liabilities in the annexed schedule
tasted are to be paid as therein provided; but no payment
of any sum of money whatever shall be made by either
varity without the consent of the other.

A. G. BENSON,
[STAL]
Signed in presence of Wis C. PRINE.

DULY OF LIABILITIES REFERENCE TO IN THE ANNEXED
AGREEMENT.
A commission of five per cont on the charters due to
. Henson for chartering the ships for goano, and payon the arrival of each vossel at the port of des-A commission of one half of one per cent for insu-ce effected by him, and two and one-half per cent and rest on all advances made by A. G. Benson, payable restricts a strictly and the control of the c

ance effected by him, and two and one-half per cent and uterest on all advances made by A. G. Benson, payable a provided in article a.
c. Amount psyable to H. K., as per agreement, and ayalke whenever Benson & Jewett shall pay the same, ach advancing his half.
d. Amounts payable to D. C. Baker, James Brooks, G. Andgews, Robert G. Campbell and James J. Pike to be justed between Benson & Jewett, and payable after ch adjustment, each party advancing his one half.
e. If A. G. Benson is legally bound to pay Barreda & others a commission, as per an article of agreement ween them and A. G. Benson, of the date of—
—, then that is to be a liability of both parties mutual, and the same if such hubblity be extended to Jewett's oterest.

and the same if such liability be extended to Jewett's rest.
The liability, if any, to pay Samuel F. Tracy commissarvices, to be paid only when legally compelled, as agreed to by beth parties. In case Tracy composes an action to recover any sum claimed due him, ett agrees to give to Benzon a satisfactory guarantee seet his half of any judgment to be obtained. Liabilities to arise from the agency at the Sandwich ands, and other agencies employed in the Pacific or where, are to be paid by the parties on adjustment, a party advancing his one-half.
The charters of vessels are of course considered a well hability, and any liabilities arising out of them. The outfit of vessels and expense connected with patching them, and monthly charter of Sarah Chase, a protected by Barreda & Brothers, are to be paid by a parties, and are to be paid immediately on adjust the with James C. Jewett, the moneys heretofore reced, and first hereafter to be received, to be applied reto.

above schedule concluded and agreed upon May

relation to carrying out the guano business; and liabilities, viz.: to "A. K." ene-fourth of the outs of the enterprise, and amount payable to D. \$5,000; to James Brooks, (supposed to be editor of Es. 2), \$20,000; G. H. Andrews, \$20,000; James S. Pike, d to be of the 27-20-ne office) \$20,000. Mr. Campbell, was to have been Mr. Fillmore's son-in-law, is dead. ast Mr. Bensen in a Maryland court, and so it is pretty dent who "H. K." is. What part these gentlemen tak

The report of a change in the Cabinet is wholly erro Mr. Dobbin will, in a few days after the adjourn est of Congress, retire to his residence, near Fayette ie, N. C., to repair his health. He would visit the Vir a Springs, but the fatigue of receiving company would more than he could hear. He does not resign his poon as bend of the Navy Department. General Bosock name to regage servely to the Presidential caurage resolution adopted to-day, be resumed at the next se "sion Mr. Pearce submitted an important resolution call. "g for the action of the government in regulating weights and measure.

The Finance Committee reported to day the Post office appropriation bill as it came from the House, without a single amendment. A resolution was submitted calling for the printing of

five thousand copies of the commercial statistics and accoments, for circulation. These statistics are exceedingly

valuable.

The House bill for the extension of Adams' patent wapassed by the Senate to day, thus recognizing the prin siple of petent extension by Congress.

Senator Harlan's contested election was called up to

lay, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The ques tion involved is, whether the Legislature, when in joint session, could adjourn over from the day fixed by law for the election of Senator. It will be decided affir

cauntlet between the two houses. The Senate has made sundry amendments to the one providing for public improvements. The House determined to discontinue military superintendents over public works. The Senate lissents by a large majority. In the discussion on this point Senators Seward, Hunter, Case and Houston paid deserved compliments to the gentlemen in charge of the Capitol ex ension, the latter gentleman contending for the princi ple of civil superintendents, but proposing to make Capt. Meigs and others exceptions to the rule. The two house differ widely on this point, and it will prove a trouble ome one to settle between them.

Another amendment was an appropriation of nine housand five hundred dollars for the purchase of sixty copies of Audubon's "Birds of America," to be presented to such foreign governments as have presented valuable books to ours. One hundred thousand dollars was added for the purchase of three stores at the Atlantic wharf, in New York. These stores are now leased: the amount to be paid for the unespired lease is two hundred and ten thousand dollars. The fee can be purchased for one hundred

The naval appropriation bill was submitted to a Com mittee of Conference, arranged and passed, and now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The bill provides for publishing the charts of the La Platte and Behring's Straits expeditions, and appropriates upwards of eleven millions of dollars for the naval

seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Capitol extension until the 4th of March next.

The Postmuster General reports that the strictest in july has been set on loot to ascertain, if possible, who are guilty of purioining books and public documents from the mails, and that the severest punishment will be inflicted.

black riders, was sent to the Senate to-day, and by that body referred to the Finance Committee. This is the im-portant appropriation bill, and over it will be the great

The new post route bill was reported in the House by Mr. Mace, and passed, providing for one thousand new routes. It goes to the Senate, where it will receive

The bill providing for the payment of the California war bonds was voted down in the House to-day, clearly under a misapprehension. It appropriates no money, but only directed how nine hundred thousand dollars already ap propriated is to be paid out. California is paying seven thousand dollars interest per month on this debt, and the oney is locked up in the treasury here.

The clarmante and expectants before Congress are get ing furious, and some of them even despair of receiving anything this session. I never witnessed before such an outside pressure as I have seen to-day—the friends of some particular scheme, threatening to kill off some other one unless they yield to them. This was manifest in a number of the leading oner-the Pacific Railroad, Minnesota Railroad, and the patent extensions.

Senator rish will be out in a day or two with a letter in lavor of Frement for President. A large accession of lobby members arrived this eve-

Edwin Croswell arrived this morning, and is stopping at Willard's.

The democrats anticipate that a sufficient number of the republicans will secode for practical purposes, from the Kansas restrictive amendments to the appropriation bills; while on the contrary the republicans declare they will continue in solid phalanx without wavering.

the Patapaco river, Maryland. Vetoes have gecome so The mileage and per diem due to Gov. Reeder amount

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1858. PORTRAIT OF JOHN SAMPORN.

Mr. PEARCE, (national) of Md., introduced a joint reso ution, which was passed, accepting a portrait of John Hampden, presented by John McGregor, Secretary of the

t was painted either by Van Dyke or Sir Peter Lely.
FROTEST.
The protest of the Senate of Iowa, relative to the elecion of Mr. Harlan, was made the special order for to-

Soard of Trade, England, and directing the same to be properly framed and placed in the Executive Mansion.

tion of Mr. Harlan, was made the special order for tomorrow.

The Senate reconsidered the fill continuing the improvement of the Desmolaes rapids, with the President's
objections thereto, but failed to pass it over the veto, two
birds not voting in affirmation. The vote stood 52
against 17.

YEAS—Messra Bayard, Bell of N. H. Bell of Tenn. Benjamin, sigler, Casa, Clayton, Collamer, Critischen, Bodge, Pouglas, Burkee, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Goyer, Hale,
Harlan, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn. Pratt. Pigh,
Seward, Stuart, Thomson of N. J., Trumbull, Wade, Weller,
Wilson, Wright
Nava—Messra, Adama, Bigga, Bright, Brodhead, Brown,
Butler, Clay, Ewas, Fizzpatriek, Houston, Munier, Iverson,
Mallory, Mason, Reid, Toomba, Yulce.

CIVI. AFFRORMATON BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the
bill making appropriations for various civil items.

A long debate ensued on the House proviso, prohibiting
military superintendency in the crection of public buildings, except for defentive purposes, when it was stricken
out.

PURCHASE OF STORES AT ATLANTIC DOCES, EROCELYN. An amendment was adopted authorizing the Secretary f the Treasury to purchase three stores at the Atlantic ock, Brooklyn, N. Y., and appropriating \$100,000 for

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1856.
COMMUNICATION FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. A communication was received from the Postmaster General in reply to a resolution saying that special in-structions had been issued to the proper agents, and no effort will be spared to discover and punish persons who unlawfully abstract or detain from the mails books or

APPROPRIATION RILLS.

The House then proceeded to act on the amendment to the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill as reported from the Committee of the Whole on the Sixte

of the Union.

The House voted to retain the appropriation of nearly \$183,000 for books, which the Senate had stricken out and added a proviso that any member who was unwil-ling to receive his share may so inform the Clerk, who

The House concurred, by 97 against 90 in the amend-ment substituting Mr. Pennington's amendment offered yesterday, that no money be drawn until the treason cases be dismissed, for a similar one which the Senate

The House disagreed ,by five majority, to the Senate's

The House disagreed, by five majority, to the Senate's amendment restoring the appropriation of \$20,000 for the expenses of the future Legislature of Kansas.

The House then concurred by seven majority in an amendment, similar to one stricken out by the Senate, preventing expenditure for arresting, prosecuting, or detaining persons charged with treason and other political offences growing out of the action of the Legislature of Kansas or the Topeka Convention.

The House then passed the bill establishing a large number of post routes, and tabled, by \$2 majority, the Senate bill appropriating nearity a million of dollars to pay certain bondholders the amount expended by California for the suppression of Indian hostilities. Adjourned.

The Vellow Fever at Charleston CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 14, 1856.

The Board of Health of this city report two additions sales, but no increase in the number of easier.

Whig State Convention.

A State Convention of old line whigs met in Van Vechan Hall this morning. Some eight hundred delegates were in attendance. The Convention was called to order by Thomas McElkov, of Albany, who stated the authority under which the Convention met. He norulnated Hou

W. C. Hasbrouck, of Greene, temporary chairman. Mr. HASBROUCK took the chair amidst great applause He briefly addressed the Convention, thanking them for the honor conferred upon him, declaring that the whig party could not be considered as dead, and reminding them that they had, as the conservative party of th Union, a duty to perform to the whole country.

J. H. Honast Haws moved that J. L. Berrien and P. C.

Male be appointed secretaries. Carried unanimously. Mr. Haws then moved the appointment of a committee

of eight to report permanent officers. The Chair appointed the following as such committee:-J. H. Hobart Haws, D. B. St. John, James Edwards, W Noyes, J. R. Laurence, G H. P. Hall, F. Backus, and A.

ported the following as the permanent organization:-President—Hop. Francis Granger, of Canandalgua. Vice Presidents—W. H. Todd, of New York; J. T. Harrison, of Richmond; James Patten, of Orange; T. H. Bond, of Oswego; W. H. Ross, of Essex; T. H. P. Hall, of Broome; J. J. McElwaine, of Wyoming; W. H. Deming of Dutchess; E. Cone, of Livingston; James Cowan, o Cortland; A. H. Howell, of Ontario, and J. A. Boutell, of Kings. Secretaries-John T. Bush, Jas. C. Crocker, Peter C. Male, J. L. Berrien, and W. B. Pellett.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted. A committee of two, consisting of F. W. Talmadge, or New York, and Mr. Crosby, of Dutchess, was appointed to conduct the President to the chair. Mr. Granger was greeted with the most enthusiastic and

prolonged cheering on taking the chair. He addressed the Convention as follows:—

the Convention as follows:—

Whigs—(immediately interrupted by three fremendous cheers)—He said the old battle cry of "whiga" was, indeed, cheering.

A Voice—(Indeed it iz.) It was so, even though they only rally a broken legion. He thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and declared his satisfaction at recognizing so many while faces around him; for persons in high places had declared that the while party had ceased to exist. Those who remained true to the country would never desert their principles. He alluded to the time when he and others had cut loose at Syracuse from those who, after receiving honors from the party, and winning its confidence, had intrigued to herray and destroj it. This meeting, and the position of those against whose treasonable conduct they had then rise, were sufficient justification now of their action at that time. He concluded by exhorting whigs in the present crisis to emulate the noble example of Ciay and Webster.

Mr. Granger's remarks, which were eloquettly clothed and well delivered, were frequently interrupted with

loud applause.

Ww. S. Johnson, of Cattaraugus, moved that a committee of four be appointed to report an address and draw up resolutions. Carried.

The Passideet appointed the following as such com-

mittee:—
Robert A. West, of Richmond; W. S. Johnson, of Calta-rangus; James A. Hamilton, of Westellester, and Shepherd Knapp, of New York.
On motion of Mr. Talmanda, the delegates in Congres-sion al districts were requested to meet during regess, to select the names of delegates to the Baltimore Conven-

Recess till 3 P. M.
The Convention re-assembled at three o'clock this af ernoon.

R. A. Wret, Esq., of the New York Commercial Adher-iter, from the committee, read the address and resolu-

R. A. West, Esq., of the New York Commercial Adverticer, from the committee, read the address and resolutions.

The address refers to the novel position of the whigs of New York, who find themselves, for the first time, without a candidate for the bighest office in the gift of a free people. It declares that the national value was a support of the past, as they have always done their duty, it reviewante buree candidates before the country, setting forth strongly that whigs carnot support Mr. Bachanan, because of his principles, nor Mr. Fremont, because he had always been a democrator the Pierce achool, and is the candidate of a party sectional in spirit. It then declares that in Mr. Fillmore's late administration all whigs have just cause to take pride, and expresses the fullest confidence in him as a national and conservative statesman. It continues as follows:—Domerite tranquility is what the country now specially and almost solely needs, and it is that which will not result from the election of cuber of the other candidates. Mr. Fillmore's election will secure the restoration of peace at home and the perpetuation of peace abroad. We are told, however, hat he is no longer a straight whig. Be it so, What then Mr. Buchmana whig or Mr. Fremont The golf be tween us as whigh and Mr. Buchmana or Mr. Fremont is mmeasurably wider than it is between us and Mr. Fill more. He is a whig, and something more that recommends Mr. Fillmore to us (who still maintain, and intend to maintain, our whig principles, whightancter and whig organization), but the certainty that of the candidates to whom our choice is necessarily condiced he is far in advance in those attributes of public character which we

to maintain, our whig principles, whig'character and whig organization), but the Certainty that of the candidates to whom our choice is necessarily conduced he is far in advance in those attributes of public character which we deem essential in a Precidential candidate at this crisis. We no more endorse by this selection from the candidates the platform of the party we believe it to be our duty to support than we do the platform of the democratic or republican party. The address declares the conviction that Mr. Fillmore does stand a chance of election, while Mr. Fremont's chances are hopeless, and concludes by declaring the intention to maintain the organization, with every confidence in the result.

The resolutions are as follows:—

Whereas, the old line whigs of the State of New York have, in mass convention, duly considered their position as whigs in connection with their duty to the country in the present crisis, and have candidly examined, also, the merits of the three Presidential candidates now before the people, and the probable consequences of the election of either; therefore.

Resolved. That we cannot support Mr. Buchanan, because we believe that an administration established upon the Clusion and party in the present crisis, and consequences of the election of either; therefore.

Resolved. That we will oppose, to the throat extent of our shilly, the election of Mr. Fremont; that he is not qualified for the free identy of this Union, because we timity believe his election would increase the internal strife, and that the party he represents is in spirit sectional, and inevitably tends to distunce.

Resolved. That in the election of Millard Fillmore we find a sure guarantee that domestic agitation would be quelled, harmony between the States recorde, peace with foreign nations he secured, and the interests of agriculture, commerce and the manufacturer be promoted, and, therefore, that we will islot united that one contribute that the sheet of a first the present contest of the Menting our site to promot

of the State, with power to appoint town committees, and that such committees be earnestly requested to ex-operate during the present campaign with all other or ganizations literally to the election of Pilimore and Bonetsen.

The address and crosolutions were adopted with loted and cuthosiastic applicates, and the moution of Mr. Pilimore's name received nine hearty cheers.

One hundred thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed for circulation.

W. C. Hasmacore, from the Committee on Delegates to Baltimore, reported the following—

Delegate at Large—Francis Granger, Washington Hunt, Hiram Ketchum and Henry Grinnell.

Districte—1, Lott C. Clark and Edwin A. Johnson; 2, Abraham B. Bayles and G. G. Van Waggenen; 3, J. Phillips Phonix and George A. Hood; 4, Wm. Sparks and Jes. Cauning; 5, 19s. M. Price and Lawrence Harney; eth. Shepherd Knapp and Gerard Stuyvesant; 7, Edward Slesson and D. A. Cushman; 8, Fredrick A. Talimadge and Henry W. Gennett; 9, James A. Hamilton and Mariboro Churchill; 10, W. C. Hasbrouck and D. B. St. John; 11, Jacob Hardenburg and Wm. Tiffany; 12, M. Vassar, Jr., and A. K. Hadley; 13, J. C. Heart and Charles H. Kellogg; 14, John W. Wilder and Fighert Egberts; 15, John Knickerbocker and Elisha A. Martin; 16, Henry H. Ross and Andrew Thompson; 17, John M. Mailerant and E. N. Fairchild; 18, Peter Banker and James McBnityre; 19, Truman H. Whoeler and—120, Theodore S. Faxton and Edward Huntington; 21, D. Mathews and Walter M. Conkey; 22, Thomas H. Bond and Filio Stevons; 23, John Clark and Samuel Buckley; 24, James R. Lawrence and Mars Meering; 26, ——128, Andrew F. Talman and Abm. A Poet; 27, Wm. H. Phillips and Chas. Fred k. Johnson; 28, Charles H. Carrol and Henry E. Rochester. 20, Elljah F. Smith and Selah Matthews; 30, Charuncey C. Burton and Aarvan Long; 31, Chas. Keep and R. S. Burrows; 32, Carlos Emmons and E. C. Sprague; 33, Wm. Sam i Johnson and Fred & Martin.

After the adoption of the report Thomas H. Bond and Francis Granger shades and the two to take any part in the p

regret's speech was toolly anythered through , as its close the Courcition aujourned.

Union of the Den locracy of Missouri for the Preside utial Contest.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 14, 1858. This morning's Democrat ann. Junces the withdrawal by the Benton democracy of their electoral ticket in favor of

the anti-Benton party. The Democrat says-We lay down no principle which has governed us in the past, and give up to dectrice heretofore contended for as right and democratic. We fight this battle for the Union as a whole, and have every confidence that those for whose elevation we work will be true to its preservation against all foes

American Mass Meeting in Albany. ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1856.

The American mass meeting at the Capitol this evening is very large and enthusiastic; delegations from Troy, Lan singburg, Cohoes, and other places are arriving in numbers. The streets of the city are lively with the mu-sic of the numerous bands.

Congressional Nominations.

SPRINGFIELD, OHD., Aug. 14, 1895.
The republicans of the Eighth Congressional district of Ohio, to day re-nominated the Hon. B. Stanton, as their candidate, by acclamation.

Saco, Mr., Aug. 14, 1856.

The republicans of the First district have nominated Hon. John M. Wood for re-election to Congress. The Convention was largely attended, and was addressed for three hours by Hon. Lott M. Morrill.

News from Nicaragua.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER AT NEW ORLEANS—GEN. RIVAS FORTIFYING LEON—ANOTHER
INVASION FROM COSTA RICA—BRITISH WAR VESSELS IN SAN JUAN, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12, 1358. The steamer Daniel Webster arrived to-day from San Juan, with California dates to the 21st ult. The news from Central America is scant.

The correspondent of the True Delta, of this city, states that the party of Gen. Rivas, with Guatemalans to the number of 8,000, were fortifying Leon, and that it was expected that Gen. Walker would soon march to attack them, with an effective force of 1,000 Americans, who were in excellent spirits.

An intelligent American, from Costa Rica, states that that country will again invade Nicaragua. General Mora had put down the revolution against him, but was to re-

guns, in the harbor of San Juan, under the command o

The British screw steamer Parama was wrecked nea Cape Tamar. The crew were saved, but the vessel is a

> Later from Havana. CHARLESTON, August 14, 1856.

The steamer Governor Dudley, has arrived here, with Havana dates to the 10th, and Key West, to the 11th in-

Yellow fever was still raging at Havana. Sugars were unchanged. Holders very firm.

At Key West there had been no deaths from yellow fever since the 27th uit. The ship Maid of Orleans went ashore on the 6th, but was got off by wreckers, and would sail for New York

after settling salvage. The bark Tom Corwin arrived on the lat for medical aid, having lost her first mate by yellow fever. She sai

The bark N. P. Talmage, from Cienguegos, for New York, put into Havana on the 5th, all hands except the master were down with the fever. Two seamen had died

No. 5,361 drew the \$100,000 prize in the Havana lottery of the 9th inst.

Large Fire at Chicago.

Cincago, Aug. 14, 1856.

A large fire broke out here last night, at nine o'clock n the Walker House, a small hotel on Clark street, near the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroad freight depots, and extended thence to Goss & Phillips' sash fac ory, to the Rock Island House, to Robinson's warehouse. to the Rock Island Railroad freight depot and to the Mich gan and Southern Railroad freight depot, in which were sumerous loaded cars which had arrived the same even ing. These were totally consumed, including freight va and grain warehouse, the latter with 200,000 bushels of grain stored in it, took fire, but before it had done much dacontaining 150,000 bushels of grain, also took fire, and was saved with great difficulty. The total less is estin stod at one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars. Insurance not ascertained.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 13, 1856. The building known as Apollo Hall, and an adjoining building, were destroyed by fire this morning. The first was occupied by W. C. Moore, furniture dealer, and the other by C. Proal as a saddlery store. Moore's loss is \$12,600; insured \$4,000. Proal was insured \$5,000.

Disastrous Storm in the South.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1956. tween Mobile and New Orleans, and in that vicinity go serally, rain having fallen for 110 consecutive hours. The roads were overflowed, and it was foured that great damage had been done to the crops. The telegraph was prostrated for miles, and workmen are as yet unable to rocced with the repairs; we are therefore without any

BALTIMORE, August 14, 1856. The storm of last night did considerable other damage than that already telegraphed. Deford's tobacco ware-boure, Montell Bros. and Martin's warebouse, on Exharge place, were unroofed, and a row of large fou tory dwellings erecting on Calvert and Madison streets were blown down. The wind had the full force of a tor

Sailing of the United States Steam Frigate Merrimac.

Bosrow, August 14, 1859.

The United States steam frigate Merrimac sailed from the form of the first ten o'clock this morang for New York.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savani The steamship Alabama has arrived here from New

Markets.

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADRIPHIA, August 14, 1856.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5/8, 85; Reading Raifroad, 42%; Long Island Raifroad, 12%; Morris Canal, 13%, Pennsylvania Raifroad, 48.

Wester Sales 3,000 bush. at \$1.75 for choice white Western, and \$1.80 for Genezee. Corn 61c. a 61%. for Western mixed; sales 20,000 bush. Oats—Sales 5,000 bush. State, at 44c. Mait—sales 3,000 bush. Witter, at \$1.58. Barley—sales 500 bush four rowed, at \$1.27.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. Nathan C. Ely, Esq., in the chair. A bill for \$550, for rent of First Judicial District Court from October, 1854, to May, 1856, was recommended for

from Cetober, 1864, to May, 1886, was recommended for payment by the Committee on County Offices.

Fupervisor Frances opposed the payment.

Supervisor Banker explained that Judge Green havened his court in the City Hall, after the dre in the old building, for the accommodation of other public functionaries, and rooms were provided for the transaction of the business of the court in Warren street, for which had paid the rent, and that he was now entitled to be rembursed. On motion of Supervisor Tucken the matter was lake over this the first Monday in September, to which time the

THE BURYESTS AVENUE SPIMATES. The report of the Comptroller on the false estimates

REFORM ADDITED.

REFORM ADDITED.

To regulate Fifty seventh street, from First avenue to the East river; also to to flag west side of Fourth avenue, between 12th and 12th and 12sth streets; Forty sixth street, between Eighth and Tenth avenue; Fifty-fifth street, from Broadway to Eighth avenue; 12th street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

EAM IN SEARCH OF INFORMATION AGAIN.

Alderman Brides offered the following preamble and recolution.

the table and referred to a special committee, compo of Aldermen Fulmer, Voorbis and Varian.

Whereas, privillaterding the verefutions passed by the

bills for carriage, hire incurred in the discharge of efficial duties, by members, of the Common Council; and whereas, on the contarry, the bills, for carriage hire of the Mayor and other of Police are promptly and, on presentation; and whereas, it is currently reported and *femerally underspool that the said bills of the Mayor and Chief *Nave been paid from the appropriation for the surgical departing the collect flerefore.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to report to this Board, at its next meeting, whether said bills have been paid, as stated in the above preamble, and if so, under what authority, and why this distinction has been made in the Nayment of bills for carriage bire; and also in whose favor the w. Wannet bave been drawn for the payment of said bills of the I dayor and Chief of Police, during the past year; whether in fav. W of the person or persons furnishing the carriages or of other parties, and all information or knowledge in his possession in 44 will five this found a full understanding of the subject.

Alderman Er; moved to amend, by giving amounts for the Chief and Mayor, since January 1, 1855. Adopted.

Several papers from the Board of Councilmen were referred to the respective committees.

Alderman Er; moved to amend, by giving amounts for the Chief and Mayor, since January 1, 1855. Adopted.

The report to pave Canal street with Belgian payement was passed, with an amendment to pave from Centre street to East Produces.

The plan of Buckman & Co. for building the new Cky Bail, discussed on the previous evening, was, on motion of Alderman Valvania, again brought up, and after an amendment the top stery, intended for a gailery, was strinken out. The report was then adopted by a vote of 14 to 8.

Adopted to first Monday in September.

Adjourned to first Monday in September.

YELLOW FEVER.

Matters at Staten Island-Quiet after the Destruction of the Barricade. The demolition of the barricade at the gate of the

Quarantine Hospital, at Staten Island, on Wednesday night, it was expected would produce some little stir among the Castleton villagers yesterday morning. On the contrary, everything passed off quiet and orderly. A look of surprise was manifest on the countenances of a few passing the gate in the morning, on their way to the of surprise was manifest on the countenances of a few passing the gate in the morning, on their way to the ferry, at the sight of the removal of the barricade that had for so many successive days stood so proudly and triumphantly erect. To these the story of the violent breaking down of the barrier was quickly told, when, with a smile, as if not dissatisfied with the result, they hurried on. It seems so with the villagers generally. A few spoke disparagingly of the resistance to the Castiston Board of Health, and suggested that they were not pleased with a victory thus easily achieved over themselves. No one ventured to assert that from any darger to the health of the residents outside the Quaratine walls there was necessity for a re-erection of the barricade. The alarm from fear of yellow fever seems, in fact, all blown over, so that a revival of the barricade will probably not be attempted. Should any effort be made to this end, it will be done from other reasons than any general apprehension of danger of yellow fever. The only hostile movement made to the tearing down of the barricade was the issue by Justice Fream of warrants of arrest of several of the parties engaged in the work of demolition. None of these parties, as far as we could learn, had been arrested up to last evening, then measures would be adopted to replace the barricade. It was not generally credited, however, that such a thing would be ventured on. Meantime, during the day parties passed in the utmost freedom in and from the Hospital enclosure. The butcher who had been quarantined, and escaped, made his approach with his customary appliances of traffe, and was allowed to pass where he pieased unobstructed. The removal of baggage—which, by the Stapicton Board of Health had been quartied in the distribution and troubt resistance, on board the ferryboats.

The number of cases of yellow fever under treatment yesterday, without resistance, on board the ferryboats.

The number of cassed of the board of Health had been particularly interdicted—was

Commissioners of Health. The Commissioners of Health met yesterday, at noon, the President, Isaac O. Barker, Esq., in the chair, and

George F. Concellin actine Secretary.

The following disposition of vessels, newly arrived at Quarantine, was ordered:— Brig Kaloolah from Turks Island, with sait; allowed to come up to the city.

Brig Ida Roynes, from Maracalbo, with coffee and hides.

cargo arlowed to be lightered to the city, with the exception of the hides, which were the city.

Schooler G. M. Robertson, from Nagrobo, with sugar Schooler G. M. R

Schooner G. M. Robertson, from Nagrobo, with sugar-cargo to be lightered to the city.

Bark Alburtina, from Cardenas, with sugar and asphal-tum; cargo to be lightered to the city.

Brig Mongantila, from St. Johns, Porto Rico, with sugar-and molasses; cargo to be lightered to the city differen-days after arrival.

Schooner J. W. Webster, from Charleston, with wheat, Schooner J. W. Webster, from Charleston, with wheat, cotton and rice, detained for five days' observation. A petition from the captain of the brig Fredenia, from Cientuegos, arrived July 19, to be permitted to come up to the city, was laid on the table.

The brig William Kibby, from Rio Grande, arrived July 20, was permitted to come up the stream, the question of permission to land at Brooklyn to be determined by the crosser Behoklyn authorities.

permission to land at Brooklyn to be determined by the proces Brooklyn authorities.

The time of coming to the city of the steamship Star of the West was left to be decided by the Health Officer.

A resolution was passed allowing the vessels from Sagua is Grand and Cardenas, now lying at Quarantine, to be permitted to lighter their cargoes at the discretion of the Health Officer.

Subsequent to the regular routine business a discussion ensued upon the subject of the removal from Gravesend buy of the infected vessels at present anchored there.

Mr. C. W. Chram, of Kings county, appeared again before the commissioners, and urged that at long as the vessels remained at this anchorage, the people resident along the shore opposite where the vessels say would be filled with alarm as to the spread of yellow fever among themselves. He insisted that it would continue so long as the vessels laid there, and urged further that the effect of the fear thus ergendered was of lipeli institute to the breaking out of the disease. He repeated his application, on behalf of the people, that the vessels be removed.

Dr. Thourson, the Health Officer, realied that no

the breaking out of the disease. He repeated his application, on behalf of the people, that the vessels be removed.

Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer, replied that no other rafer location than the one in question could be obtained. As to the alarm spoken of, that was unfortunate; but there was no ground whatever for such fears. The idea of yellow fever being communicated by the atmosphere to the shere frem the distance of which the vessels lay had no foundation in medical science and fact. He was a servant of the people, and regarded as much the rafety of the health of the inhabitants of Long Island as of the cilizens of New York. He was not warranted in running the risk of ordering these vessels down to Raritan Bay or elsewhere, as he might make the State liable for damages vessels might sustain from unsafe anchorage. He would not, however, regard the question of damage to the vessels, if the safety of the health of those itwing on Long Island shore required their removal. As it was, he had been informed that the people here, instead of guarding themselves against infection from the disease they dreaded, had permitted constant communication to be lad from shore with the vessels, in selling the seamen run, &c. The Kings county authorities should make it their first duty to appoint an adequate police force to prevent such communication. This communication and selling run, be had been told by one of the ship keepers, reck place principally at night. No vessel had been at chored there during the past ten days, and all the vessels there had been to five the days, and all the vessels there had been to five the past ten days, and all the vessels there had been to five the past ten days, and all the vessels there had been to five the past ten days, and all the vessels there had been to five the past ten days, and all the vessels there had been to five the past ten days, and all the vessels there had been to five the past ten days, and all the past ten days and all the vessels there had been to five tentually the land

The Charman stated, the proper authorities of Boston are to be notified of the departure of the Jane Gliddon for that port, that they might take such action in the premises as they deemed expedient. It was out of the power of the Commissioners of New York to prevent the departure of the vessel from this port.

The Theoryton in a few further remarks, said that he had employed a physician to go to Kings county to inquire it cases of yellow fever were there, and only one or two cases were reported, and these were caused by direct communication from shore with the vessels. As long as no cause for alarm existed he was not justified in attempting to remove the vessels from their present anchorage.

attempting to remove the vector with the above, presentMr. McElearn, in connection with the above, presentmr. mercusiv squeet, asking that the

Police Intelligence. STEAMFOAT BACING—COMPLAINT AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF THE RED JACKET AND STATEN IS-

Yesterday afternoon Robert J. Dillon, ex Corporatio Attorney, and J. B. Staples, of this city, appeared at the Lower Police Court, before Justice Connolly, and entertained complaints against the officers of the steamboats Staten Islander and Red Jacket, for maintonely and reck-lessly racing their respective boats, to the great danger and peril of over 600 persons lives. The complaint sets forth that on Wednesday afternoon, about dive o'clock, as the two boats left their slips and started down the bay they commenced racing. The Red Jacket being a little behind the Staten Islander, she put on steam and bore down upon the latter boat; that both boats continued to press against and upon one acother for some eight or ten minutes, to the great alarm and danger of the passengers. In conclusion, the complainants allege that the efficient in charge of both boats were engaged in racing; that the Red Jacket maliciously bore down upon the Staten Islander, to the great hazard of five hundred lives, and that the persons in charge of the Staten Islander, although knowing the malicious purpose of those in charge of the Red Jacket, did not give way, but continued on their course, to the like huzard as above mentioned. Upon the strength of the above complaints Justice Controlly mend warrants for the apprehension of the captains, regiseers and pilets of the apprehension of the captains, regiseers and pilets of the same re above randitioned, and pileted the same to the bands or officers small, Webb and McManns to execution. Staten Is ander and Red Jacket, for maliciously and reck

Chamber of Commen. C. OPPOSITION TO THE REMOVAL OF THE POST OFFICE FROM ITS PRESENT SIFE.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Comm erce was held yesterday, to take into consideration the property of the proposed removal of the Post Office from it \$1 ve-

P. Perit occupied the chair, and Edmund Coffin acted

as Secretary pro tem. Mr. Panir stated the object that had brought the Chamber together. During the months of February and March last, it was rumored that the Post Office was to be removed to St. John's Park, whereupon, a petition from g number of our most noted merchanis was sent to the Postmaster General, protesting against the removal, and asking that the present location be retained. Mr. Paur

asking that the present location be retained. Mr. Prant then read the following:—

Post Office Department. March 12, 1854.

Gentymes—I am in receipt of the communication learning your signature, and those of a large majority of the business men in the may of New York, "of varieus occupations, and located in the most business part of the city," strongly urging the haporisance of retaining the Post Office in your city at its prepent site. In answer, I have to inform you'll at the department holds a lines of the premises at present occupied by the New York Post sellic, which least does not expire until the ist of May 1855, and it is not try in tention to make any change of leastion. I am, however, very arxious that the preferament should purchase a situation where the the Post Office can be beginnessed; located, and also all Congress make appropriation for the purchase of a site, at grouper attention, will be purchase. Margins of your city in fixing upon the location. I am very type-folly.

Means, Godding and others, New York.

Mr. Calier Benerow then read an article. Tem one of

My. Caller Passers the culers, few tork.

My. Caller Passers then read an article from one of the morning papers of the 6th limb, the few or of which was adverse to the removal of the Post Office to any cities part of the city, which article Mr. Barstow (1. By endorsed. He then submitted the following for adopt toness.

Whereas, learning the the question as to the permaneur ceation of the Post Officer of the officer New York is now on ter consideration at the General Post Office at Wash, tugton, i s kereby

Resolved, as the sense of this Chamber, That the
Resolved the New York Post Office, bounded by Cedar,
Liberty

Liberty commonity. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed 1 y this Resolved, That he committee of five be appointed 1 y this Chamber, with atthemy to give Washington, or to correspond with the authorities there, and wrige upon them the importance of securing the present location by a precise of the land pipe which the office is standard, and which purchase it is understood can now be made on comparatively mode, form.

upon which the office in a standa, and which purchase it is understood can now be made on comparatively mode, rate forms.

Pinto L. Mitts wanted to know if it was true that the government had it in contemplation to remove the Pc office to St John's park. It so, the movement was an absurd one, and it became the Chamber to act at oucce. Why, it might as well be at Government as at the place proposed, for all practical purposes. Action should be prempt. If there must be a change, why would not the lower end of the Park be the place? It offered great advantages, for, built on that site in a proper manner, one thousand persons could be accommodated with all needful facilities. The Corporation would no doubt be very willing to sell this place, for the Park cannot be relained in its present position long. There was a powerful movement on foot for the last year to extend Beakings street across the Park, and sooner or later it would be successful, as the business interests of that part of the city imperatively demanded it. The Corporation would, no doubt, give the ground for nothing; and the communerical centre of the New World could well afford so small agift for so beneficial a purpose. Mr. Mills conciteded by offering an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Earstow, to the effect that the Committee be emprowered to negotiate for the lower end of the Park as a site.

Mr. Rarsnew admitted that, after the present location, he would prefer the site mestioned; but still the Committee would do well to try and retain the Dutch church at all events.

The Chair thought that the force of the Chambers' re-commendation weeks be lost if Mr. Mulls' amendment was

The Creary thought that the force of the Chambers' recommendation would be lest if Mr. Mills' amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bass M. Wentlock was of opinion that Mr. Mills was pearer right than Mr. Barstow. Merchants down town would, no doubt, like the Post Office to remain where it was, but the Chamber should remember the business was standily moving up town, and the stored were steadily supplanting private houses. Within a year or two, stores had been run up from Dey almost to Franklin street, and traffic was destined to go-up even further. The present site was inconvenient for many merchants even now and he loped the Chamber would not commit itself to the present ale. Merchants should do it their business as they do with regard to having. It was fitted thought that, to transact business, one should live below Bleecher street; but that idea was now exploded, and the igns of the times show that business and commerce, as well as residences, are moving up town. Then why keep the Post office where it will be out of the way in a few years? The Fark or old Brick church would do, he did not care which, for either was accessible to both sides of the city.

Mr. Bassrow said be had it from what be deemed good authority that the majority of the lettors in this city were delivered be ow Cortandi street, and it could be proved that the Detch church was about the centre of the business part of the city.

Mr. Bassrow said be fall of the following:—

delivered be ow Cortandi street, and it could be proved that the Dutch charle was about the centre of the oldeness part of the old.

Mr. Whences haved the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this chamber, the location of the Post office in St. John's park would be defrimental to the interest of commerce and of the city, and the Chamber are further of the opinion that the present location is not suitable, the presenting of the Post office in St. John's park would be defrimental to the interest of commerce and of the city and the Chamber are further of the opinion that the present location is not suitable, the presenting of the Park, or its lower end, offering freely advantages.

Mr. Wonthook had it from good authority that half the boxes owned by merchants were for those who resided above Liberty street. It is well known that Liberty street in olien so crowded that the mall vagous are detained, and are often late for the mail. In the newspaper articles quoted by Mr. Barslow it was stated that the banks, would be incommerced by a removed further up town. New continued Mr. W. what are the facts? Why, of fifty seven banks in the city thurts dre are above Fine street, and it their accommodation is to be looked to, the Post Office should be removed.

J. Figure Pinnay favored the present location. He would like to compare the capital and business of the banks both above and below Fine street, before he would stooth above and below Fine street, before he would stooth above and below Fine street, before he would stooth above and below Fine street, before he would stooth above and below Fine street, before he would stooth above and below Fine street, before he would stooth above and below Fine street, before he would stooth above and below Fine street, before he would stooth above and below Fine street, before he would stooth above and below Fine street, before he would stooth above and below Fine street, before he would stooth above and below Fine street, before he would stooth and the force of Mr. Whittock's

signed, it had been proposed to remove the Post Office Chambers street. St. John's park had not then be

Mr. Mills again urged that other portions of the city should be regarded, and that the merchants did not compose all our letter receiving citizens. Females and invalids about here more accommodation than they now received.

After some further debate, Mr. Whitlook's motion was lest and Mr. Barstow's carried almost unanimously.

Mr. Mills wished to know if Mr. Barstow's resolution

Characteristics amendment.

Characteristics with six.

Mr. Mulas—Well, six. I offer a motion to the effect that
the committee also be empowered to treat for the lower
end of the Park as a size.

This motion was put and lost, only two votes being to
its tayor.

The Charm then appointed the following named gentle-men as a committee, in accordance with Mr. Barstow's resolution, viz. —James Lee, Thomas Tileston, Caleb Bar-stow, A. A. Low, E. E. Morgan. The Chamber then adjourned.

Mr. Flagg and the Central Railroad. Mr. Flagg and the Central Railroad.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The Herath, of a recent data, says.—

The clique of which Comotroller Flagg has been so long a shining member has always been famous for crying out against unjust taxation and oppressive monopoly. It was the shibboleth by which it gained and retained power for many years, but it a curious fact that whenever the most vecifierous of these pairloss obtained a fair chance for a good haul, they postpoened heir principles for their prockets. The Central Railroad operations are a fair sample of their perseverance, their virtue and disherersteedness.

their principles for their pockets. The Central Railroad openations are a fair sample of their perservence, their virtue and disinterestedness. By skillful cumbinations and a proximity to legislation the Albany maragers made handsome fortenes, particularly out of the conscillation of Central Railroad lines. If we are not much mistaken Mr. Flarg came in for a handsome share of profit whom he and his associates amalgamated what was called the South side or Mohawk Valley Railroad with the other lines. This project, never intended to be curries through, which was very handly surveved, never laid out, and out which a small per centage only was ever called, only smough to secure the charter, was generously taken into the general valuation, and was valued at a good round sum, to the great comfort of some of the brethest and the manifest advantage of their cellapsed purses. The theater of enterprise being for a time about closing, the actors were bosy in finding other localities for the display of their failents. The Minneso's scheme was, it is true, unfortunately skooked in the heat by the discovery of a single interpolation, made mysteriously in a bill before Congress. One little word, if it could have exspeed observation, would have revarded these Regency grammorisms with splendid fortunes. The Sault St. Marie cannol offered a better chance, and there a reinterward and large grants of public lands have followed the per Congress of the Colored to the per Congress of the Colored to the per Congress. The Minneso's state of public lands have followed the reverse that the Colored for ten shares of stock in the "Mohaw & Velley Kaliroad," and paid thereon ten per cent, equal to one hundred dollars. In 1862, when